

<i>Collocalia esculenta</i> Glossy Swiftlet		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Halcyon chloris</i> Collared Kingfisher		x		x		x	x	x	x	x
<i>Todiramphus australasia</i> Cinnamon-banded Kingfisher		x	x		x	x	x	x		
<i>Merops ornatus</i> Rainbow Bee-eater			x							x
<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i> Common Dollarbird			x		x	x				
<i>Pitta elegans</i> Elegant Pitta	x		x	x	x		x		x	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Barn Swallow		x		x		x		x		x
<i>Motacilla cinerea</i> Grey Wagtail			0							
<i>Anthus gustavi</i> Pechora Pipit			0							
<i>Coracina novaehollandiae</i> Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	x						x			x
<i>Coracina dispar</i> Kai Cicadabird			x							
<i>Zoothera peronii</i> Orange-banded Thrush		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Gerygone dorsalis</i> Rufous-sided Gerygone		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Ficedula henrici</i> Damar Flycatcher		x	x		x		x			
<i>Monarcha cinerascens</i> Island Monarch			0							
<i>Monarcha mundus</i> Black-bibbed Monarch			0							
<i>Monarcha trivirgatus</i> Spectacled Monarch		x	x	x	x		x	x		
<i>Myiagra ruficollis</i> Broad-billed Flycatcher			0							
<i>Rhipidura rufiventris</i> Northern Fantail	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Rhipidura rufifrons</i> Rufous Fantail	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Pachycephala pectoralis</i> Golden Whistler		x	x	x	x		x	x		
<i>Pachycephala leucogastra</i> White-bellied Whistler		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
<i>Aplonis metallica</i> Metallic Starling			0							
<i>Lichmera squamata</i> Scaly-breasted Honeyeater	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Dicaeum mauei</i> Red-chested Flowerpecker		x		x	x	x	x	x		
<i>Zosterops citrinellus</i> Ashy-bellied White-eye	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Erythrura tricolor</i> Tricoloured Parrot-finch			0							
<i>Lonchura molucca</i> Black-faced Munia					x		x	x		?

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The genus *Macropygia* Swainson, 1837, and its type species

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Swainson (1837) listed three species under his new genus, *Macropygia*, so the type species is to be found in subsequent designation. Schodde & Mason (1997: 23) came to the conclusion that Selby (1840) designated *Columba phasianella* albeit 'without author and date'. This view contradicts previous views and the treatment in Peters (1938), and thus disrupts stability. We have examined Selby (1840) and are unconvinced that Selby made a valid designation, principally because Swainson's use of 'pl. col. 100' should be integral to any such decision, or at least to its interpretation, and by its omission the identity of the selected form became ambiguous.

Erection of the genus *Macropygia*

When Swainson (1837) erected the genus *Macropygia*, now accorded nine or more species restricted to Asia, Australasia or the archipelagos between them, he included only '*Columba phasianella* Temminck, [1821–22], *Columba infuscata* Lichtenstein, [1823], and *Columba reinwardii* [sic] Temminck, [1822]'. The second of these is a junior synonym of *Columba plumbea* Vieillot, 1818, and is, as Swainson indicated, from Brazil; the third was given a genus of its own (*Reinwardtoena*) by Bonaparte (1854), leaving just *Columba phasianella* in Swainson's genus based, it is thought, on the views of Gray (1840) or Selby (1840). But what is the '*Columba phasianella* Temminck' of Swainson?

Swainson (1837) made clear that he referred to *Columba phasianella* as it had appeared in 'Pl. col. 100', in the same way mentioning 'ib. [ibidem = Pl. col.] 248' for *Columba reinwardii*. That this has been overlooked is at the root of the need to reaffirm the identity.

Temminck used the name *Columba phasianella* in two distinct ways

The cuckoo-doves concerned here are widespread and most of their species are usually treated as polytypic although their relationships are disputed. Peters (1937: 79–80) considered *Macropygia phasianella* a wide-ranging species with subspecies in the Philippines, the Greater and Lesser Sundas, and Australia, but excluded Moluccan birds; Dickinson (2003: 162) recognised a different broad species, omitting Philippine birds (*tenuirostris* Bonaparte, 1854), but including Moluccan ones, and for this species it is necessary to use the earlier name *amboinensis* Linnaeus, 1766. Whatever the treatment, the forms present in Australia, the Philippines and the Moluccas resemble one another quite strongly. Temminck's first description of '*Columba phasianella*' appeared in a paper describing several new pigeons largely from the collection of the Linnean Society of London and related to the Australian taxon. However, by about 1820, specimens were also known from Java and the Philippines and, with the description of *Columba amboinensis* by Linnaeus also available, the similarities referred to earlier must have been apparent to Temminck. His views seem to have evolved from believing that he had found an adult of the same species as that which he had described from a young Australian bird, necessitating the placement of his name *phasianella* in the synonymy of a Linnean name (*amboinensis*), to believing there to be two different species. In the *Planches coloriées* Temminck (1821) had a cuckoo-dove illustrated in Plate 100 which on the wrapper he called *Columba amboinensis*, but in subsequently providing text for this, he used the name *Columba phasianella* thereby implicitly excluding birds from Amboina. Temminck (1839) seems to have been confused by his earlier treatments and in the *Tableau Méthodique* appears to revert to treating *phasianella* as a synonym of *amboinensis* (the name on the wrapper of livraison 17, holding pl. 100).

The importance of the plate in the *Planches coloriées*

This plate, Pl. 100 of the *Planches coloriées*, appeared as part of livraison 17 in December 1821 (Dickinson 2001: 46). Throughout the *Planches* the only names on the plates themselves were French vernacular names. The original names relating to all the first 20 livraisons (120 plates) appeared on the wrappers and were reported by Froriep (1821, 1822). Froriep (1822) reported that Pl. 100 was of ‘*Columba Amboinensis* (Linné) der ostindische Archipelagus und Java’ a form of words that might or might not then have been inclusive of ‘New Holland’, now Australia. This phrase, in German, suggests Froriep (1822, October) drew on the French text on the wrapper, not now known to exist, for the *terra typica* and not on the text; the reporting structure used is exactly like that of Froriep (1821), where he had only the wrappers to draw upon. The texts for the plates included in this livraison appeared about August 1822 (Stresemann 1922, Dickinson 2001: 22) and the wording of Froriep (1822, October) makes clear, without being specific, that texts for some of the earlier *Planches coloriées* had begun to appear. The texts for livraisons 16–25 reached Lichtenstein in Berlin on 22 August 1822 (Stresemann 1922), and it is conceivable that Froriep may have seen the texts for livraison 17, however the text is entitled *Columba phasianella* (and this is *not* the name used by Froriep).

In this text Temminck began by mentioning the young bird killed in ‘la Nouvelle-Hollande’, which he had described earlier in the *Transactions of the Linnean Society of London*. He then went on to discuss the range of the ‘species’, stating that it appeared to be distributed in most of the islands which form the archipelagos of the Sundas, the Moluccas and the Philippines. This incorporates Java as well as the Philippines and, one would suppose, Amboina too (yet the earlier name for the Amboina bird was not retained). Temminck next described the adult, making clear in his heading that this was the subject of his plate; after that he described the young. The first lines of Temminck’s belated text suggest that the bird from New Holland must have provided his description of the young. His further comments make clear that specimens in either Paris or the ‘Pays-Bas’ (implying Leiden) were used for the description of the adult and provided the model for the plate, but Temminck did not clarify whether the bird depicted was a Leiden specimen from Java, or perhaps Amboina, or one from Paris, where the artist was based and where there was a specimen from the Philippines.

What Temminck wrote in his text, to which Swainson *did not* refer, is less relevant to the correct association of the name than the identity of the bird depicted in pl. 100 to which Swainson *did* refer.

Gray (1840) listed the genus *Macropygia* and enumerated two nominal species ‘*M. amboinensis* (Lath.) [*sic*], *C. phasianella* Temm., Pl. col. 100’. He may have thought these one and the same, as the Tableau Méthodique might be taken to mean, but he does not say so. Of these two only the latter had been included in the three listed by Swainson (1837), but under Art. 69.4 of the Code (ICZN 1999) fixation by elimination does not in itself constitute type fixation. Bonaparte (1854: 1111) said

of *M. tenuirostris* of the Philippines ‘... et c’est elle qui a servi de type à la Pl. 100 de la prétendue [‘so-called’] *phasianella* des planches coloriées’. This phraseology confirms only that this specimen was the model for the plate.

Wishing to confirm that Bonaparte’s judgement was sound we established first that the specimen used for Pl. 100 is still extant in the Museum nationale d’Histoire naturelle, Paris. It can be traced from the museum’s specimen registers (in the Ancien Catalogue as No. 11398 and, renumbered C.G. 2002–546, in the more recent Catalogue Générale). One of us (CV) compared this specimen and Pl. 100 from the *Planches Coloriées*. She found the specimen and the depiction very similar, in particular the dark brown of the central rectrices appeared identical to the dark brown of the back and the folded wings in both the plate and the specimen. The single Australian specimen of *phasianella* in the Paris collection (MNHN C.G. 1931–997) differs in having the tail-feathers reddish brown, contrasting with the darker back, as well as being considerably paler than the tail in the Paris specimens of *tenuirostris*. However, Pl. 100 represents the metallic colouring on the hindneck and the upper mantle quite forcefully, but this is now scarcely visible in C.G. 2002–546, as is the case with all the Paris specimens, so either the painter exaggerated the importance of this or, more probably, had the light shining on a fresh skin which has since faded and lost its sheen. The colour of the feet, reported by Bonaparte (1854) to be ‘roux’ (rufous), and not readily visible in the plate, compares with a rather brown appearance today. Nevertheless, overall, the closer match is with *tenuirostris*.

Salvadori (1893: 335) listed ‘*M. phasianella*’ as type, making no mention of an author or of the critical ‘pl. col. 100’. Readers of Salvadori’s account would thus have presumed that the Philippine form, therein treated as *tenuirostris*, was not the type species. The first substantive subsequent designation occurred in Mathews (1920: 9), where he stated ‘*C. phasianella* Temminck, Planch. Color. 1821 not Trans. Linn. Soc., Lond. 1821 = *M. tenuirostris* Bonaparte.’ Peters (1937: 75) followed this lead and identified the type species as *Macropygia tenuirostris* Bonaparte (in its identity as ‘*Columba phasianella*’ Temminck in the text to Pl. Col. 100). Peters cited Salvadori (1882: 132) but what we find there contradicts any implication that Salvadori agreed or that he fixed the type species. Salvadori’s label for the type species is merely *Columba phasianella* with no mention of Pl. Col. 100. The action taken by Mathews (1920: 9) appears to us to fit the requirements of Art. 69.1 of the Code.

It is indeed doubtful that any of the above was in dispute until Condon (1975: 166) made the statement: ‘type (by subsequent designation) *C. phasianella* Temminck, 1821.’ Obliquely linked to ‘Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. 13: 129—near Port Jackson, NSW.’ as listed by Condon, on the same page, under *M. amboinensis phasianella*. It would appear that from this rather casual beginning the entire (recent) history of this debate has arisen.

We do not accept the view of Schodde & Mason (1997: 23) that Swainson’s deliberate qualification ‘pl. col. 100’ can be ignored as it was by Wardlaw Ramsay

(1890) and Salvadori (1882, 1893). We do accept that it is demonstrable that Gray (1840) failed to designate a type species and that Gray (1855: 99) put forward an ineligible species. It remains our view that Selby (1840) did not validly select a type species and would argue that if he did so his use of *phasianella* must be conditioned by the qualifying 'Pl. Col. 100' imposed by Swainson with the meaning that he indicated the bird depicted and not the later text to that plate. We therefore accept the subsequent designation of Mathews (1920: 9) as correct and valid under Art. 69.1 of the Code.

The correct citation of the generic name and of its type species

Macropygia

Macropygia Swainson, 1837. *On the natural history and classification of birds*, 2, p. 348.

Type, by subsequent designation, Mathews, 1920, *Birds of Australia*, supplement 1, p. 9. *Columba phasianella* Temminck, 1822 [text partim], pl. col. 100 (1821) = *Macropygia tenuirostris* Bonaparte, 1854, nec *Columba phasianella* Temminck, 1821, *Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond.*

Macropygia tenuirostris Bonaparte, 1854

Columba phasianella Temminck, 1822 [text partim], is a junior homonym of *Columba phasianella* Temminck, 1821.

Postscript

It was suggested, by one of our referees, that Art. 70.3.2 of the Code (Misidentified type species) could apply in this case. On pursuing this line of reasoning, however, it became apparent that this should only apply if a type designation erroneously cites the wrong nominal species, but as we contend here, any 'misidentification' has been on the part of later authors, and not Swainson's list of included nominal species, nor the subsequent designation by Mathews.

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